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EVENING BULLETIN.

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those who have assumed to lead and direct the Northern anti-slavery movement and promptly to repudiate the influence of the mad people by whom they have hitherto been controlled. It is gratifying to observe that disunion conventions, whether they meet at the South or at the North, are condemned, and that their action is despised by the masses of the people in both sections. Our people generally revolt from ultraism, and one or two more conventions like that at Cleveland will disgust the whole North with anti-slaveryism and induce them to place a higher estimate upon the benefits of the Union.

THE POOR—MODES OF RELIEF.—That the pressure of the times and the discharge of laborers from all kinds of work will produce an unprecedented amount of suffering demanding relief seems to be universally conceded. This relief must be furnished by those who are in better circumstances, notwithstanding the force of the pressure upon themselves. The means by which this relief shall be afforded is a question which must now occupy the mind of every citizen.

Those who are familiar with the evil influence upon the recipients and upon society arising from the support of pauperism by simple gratuities, will shrink from the demoralization by these means of the larger and better class whose necessities will now plead for assistance. Something better than this therefore should be devised. The admirable "Relief and Employment Association" should be placed in a condition to carry on its operations more efficiently and extensively than ever before. Profiting by their past experience, let that Society refuse by all other aid than that furnished in payment for labor, except upon the written testimony of a physician that the applicant is disabled from work by disease or by extreme age.

This action of the Society, if thoroughly and efficiently carried out, will meet the case of the largest and most usual classes of alms-seekers. But discharged laborers can only be effectually and safely provided for by a resort to some expedient by which they shall be kept at work. Now is the time for the city to furnish the most unexceptionable and effectual relief to the unemployed, at the same time that she accomplishes works most important to her own prosperity. It is idle to talk about the difficulty of raising the money for public works at this time, because the money has to be contributed in some way for the support of this population. The only question is, whether it shall be contributed unequally as charity, and so used as to demoralize and degrade a large class of people, or whether it shall be raised by an equal assessment and expended in a way to preserve the honor and honesty of those who receive it and to effect a permanent good for the city. There would seem to be little ground for doubt as to the determination of this question.

If the authorities of the city are at any loss for a public work of sufficient interest and magnitude, we will venture to suggest one, upon which a large force may be employed during most of the season. On the Southern margin of the city, just North of Kentucky street, there is a lengthened line of swamp stretching from East to West, along the whole extent of Louisville. This has been always a prolific source of pestilence in this section of the city, which is already so much extended parallel to the river, that its only practicable ground for further extension is into the region of this pestilential swamp. A great many citizens who would gladly build in that direction are deterred from exposing their families to such a manifest cause of disease. Thus the growth of the city is absolutely stopped by this nuisance.

There are two ways of removing it. One, and perhaps the best way, is to grade and pave the entire length of the swamp, and carry off the water by a sewer leading direct to the river through one of the cross streets. This plan would also solve the problem of the too celebrated York street sewer, by giving to that receptacle a practicable outlet. The other and less effectual way of abating this nuisance is, to fill up the swamp for two or three squares, taking First street as the summit level, and grading and paving between East and West, until the water is discharged into Beargrass on one side, and into the flat country below the city on the other.

If the authorities cannot find a more important work for the unemployed laborers of the city, we respectfully make these suggestions for their consideration.

SPURGEON'S LIFE AND MINISTRY. NEW YORK: SHELDON, BLAKEMAN, & CO. This is a sketch of the life and ministry of this celebrated English preacher, compiled from original documents. It includes anecdotes and incidents of travel, biographical notices of former pastors, and an outline of Mr. Spurgeon's articles of Faith. This biographical outline of the Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, who is now only in his twenty-fourth year and descended from two generations of ministerial personages, commences with his birth and concludes with his present labors in Surry Musical Hall, London. It gives also a sketch of his habits of thought and composition, and the outline of his creed.

For sale by Crump & Welsh.

EQUAL TO CHATEAU.—In Mr. Everett's agricultural address, published on Saturday, there is one sentence of fifty-eight lines without a single period. That is equal to Mr. Chateau, who has three pages of his Webster oration without a pause.—Boston Bee.

Yes, but there is a very marked difference in the effect. In reading one of Chateau's interminable sentences you feel as if caught up in a whirlwind, and borne off to the imminent peril of your consciousness. His sentence fairly takes away your breath. Everett's, on the contrary, takes you softly upon its bosom, as a zephyr receives a blossom or a perfume, and wafting you from earth to heaven and around the circling globe in a sort of delicious fairy dream, returns you to the green but solid earth without ever breaking the exquisite spell.

A contemporary copies the following from the National Intelligencer of Aug. 28, 1823:

A Fourth of July Toast Drunk in Virginia. Why is the community so much embarrassed? Because banks lend money that have not got it to lend; and because people spend money who have not earned it to spend.

Remedy. Own the money before you lend it; Earn the money before you spend it.

Our readers will heed this toast, if they know which side of their bread is buttered.

THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF SLAVERY. By Geo. D. Armstrong, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Norfolk, Va. New York: Charles Scribner.—The reader who expects to find in this little volume a full discussion of the great slavery question, in all its bearings and in all its various relations, will certainly be disappointed. The author has brought to the investigation of this subject a calm and candid spirit, unusual in these days of fanatical excitement; and, better still, he has adhered rigidly to his single purpose of giving "a faithful exhibition of the doctrine respecting slavery as taught by Christ and his Apostles." Every passage of the New Testament relating to the subject has been examined. Nothing has been omitted which is there taught, and nothing has been introduced which is not in the Scriptures, whatever bearing it might seem to have upon the general subject. What he has done is well done, but he has done better in what he has left undone.

Most of the difficulty and all the danger connected with slavery in our country has arisen from mingling the religious element in wretched and ruinous confusion with the political and economical, forming by the combination a vast and fearful fanaticism. While each element by itself is perfectly harmless, we have then a plain and simple question of Christian duty on the one hand and on the other one merely of political or economical expediency. The religious aspect of the subject, as a distinct question, is fully and ably examined in this book. The author has given us all that need or ought ever to be said or written on the subject. He maintains the simple proposition that slave-holding is not a sin—1st, from the silence of the Scripture; 2d, Apostolic example; 3d, Apostolic precept; 4th, Apostolic injunction; the Scripture teaching as to the nature and origin of slavery, the relation of the Church to slavery; the work which God has given his Church to do with reference to slavery, and God's way of doing it.

For sale by A. Davidson, whose name appears on the title page as one of the publishers.

If anything is well settled in our politics, it is that low vituperation only injures the party from whom it emanates.

The Boston editor appreciates "our politics" very correctly. With us, there is certainly too much reason for considering "low vituperation" a political element.

A STRAW.—The first jury of the Superior court took a vote for Governor a few days since. It stood as follows: Banks 8, Gardner 2, Beach 1, Swan 1.—Boston Bee.

Drowning men catch at straws.

A WORD FOR OUR MERCHANTS.—A few days since we attempted to demonstrate to our merchants that, despite the embarrassing circumstances of the times, now is the peculiar time to advertise. It is a fact, not singular, but entirely consistent with mercantile experience in advertising, that the more the times press upon the merchants the more freely do they offer their goods for sale through the columns of their newspapers. They are wise. Persons who desire to sell, as who does not in this juncture, should multiply the inducements and give still greater publicity to the facts likely to attract their customers. The papers of other cities are groaning with offers which cannot fail to draw full trade. While New York and Philadelphia have been changed for the nonce into vast marts, where everything to eat, drink, or wear is exposed through their journals and in their shops to constantly increasing crowds, merchants with us have sunk into comparative silence, and one would think that business in all its branches had suspended.

Is this a wise policy? If there is any advantage in advertising, is not this just the time when it is most desirable to appropriate that advantage? We commend to the attention of our readers and patrons the following wholesome advice from a contemporary:

We do not know of any admonition better for our readers at the present time than the subjoined:

"Advertise."—Dull times are perhaps the very best for advertisers. What little trade is going on they get, and, whilst others are grumbling, they pay their way, and, with the newspaper as a life-preserver, swim on the top of the water, while others are sinking all around. Advertise liberally, and you will hardly smell the hard times.

Every word of this is true, and it will be worth money to any business man who will act upon it. Reduce your prices to suit the times. Small profits and quick sales are much the best just now. It will be of no advantage to stick to the rates asked in prosperous days, and thus fail to sell. Retrenchment is the order now. Therefore, advertise your goods liberally, and let the public know where cheap articles can be had. Advertise and let the people see your head is still above water, and that you go on selling on advantageous terms. There are plenty of cash buyers who make their appearance about these times eager to pick up bargains.

THE MEETING OF THE MECHANICS.—There was a large attendance of unemployed mechanics at the court house on Saturday night. No definite action, however, was taken, and the meeting adjourned in order that preparations might be made for some organized and concerted proceedings. We trust that the next meeting will be as fully attended, and that some plan may be adopted for the relief of the hundreds of unfortunate workmen who are now unable to obtain employment.

Col. J. Henry Thomas having been called upon, spoke briefly, Saturday night, in his usual pointed and practical manner.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—We learn from the Barnville (Mo.) Observer of the 24th inst., that extensive forgeries have lately been perpetrated in that place, by a person by the name of W. W. Norris. The forgeries date nearly four years back until recently. The sufferers comprise the estates of widows and orphans, as well as many wealthy capitalists, the aggregate losses of which are estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. He has not yet been arrested.

A fire occurred at Lafayette, Ind., on Thursday night, which destroyed Joseph Breckweg's cigar store; Joseph Beck's boot and shoe store; a German barber shop; M. Wawer's bakery; a drinking saloon; Charles Kurtz's meat shop; Charles Barford's meat shop; and Courtney & Weyburn's drug store. The charred remains of a man were discovered in the burning ruins—name unknown.

The managers of the Philadelphia gas works have determined to employ an additional number of men instead of discharging any. The system of 5 hours' labor per day will be instituted. This is an excellent plan, and should be introduced wherever it can be done.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river is still falling. Last evening there were 5 feet water in the canal. The weather yesterday was stormy.

For New Orleans.—The H. D. Newcomb arrived from New Orleans on Saturday. We are indebted to Mr. Forsee for copies of the manifest and memorandum. The Newcomb will leave for New Orleans to-morrow. She is a splendid boat. Capt. Spotts knows how to provide for passengers, and spares neither expense nor labor to render a trip one of pleasure and comfort.

The Vicksburg, Capt. Cannon's elegant New Orleans and Vicksburg packet, will leave Portland for New Orleans this evening. She is a boat of the largest class, and her cabins are large and furnished in the richest style. It is believed that she will be one of the fastest boats ever set afloat. She was built at New Albany.

For St. Louis.—The John Gault, is at Portland, and will leave for St. Louis to-day. A better boat or better officers than Captains Bunce and Gwathmey are rarely met with.

The Telegraph No. 3 is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day.

On Thursday last the ferryboat Bee, belonging to Capt. Air, of Newport, while plying across the Ohio, to and from Portsmouth, struck the Kentucky shore too hard while landing, driving her starboard water-wheel through the hull. She sank instantly, the water being over her main deck on the larboard side.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN NEW ORLEANS.—A desperate shooting encounter occurred in New Orleans, on Sunday, October 25, between Lieut. Rufus Hunt, of the First District Police, and a person well known about the city—especially in relation with election matters—named Bob Johnson. The account we have of the matter is as follows: Hunt was going down Gravier street and was passing Johnson, when he heard Johnson say something of an insulting character to him. Hunt wheeled round and retorted, when some more angry words passed between them and Hunt said, "Have you a pistol, sir?" Johnson, without answering, immediately drew a revolver, and Hunt almost as quickly drew his. Johnson fired and missed; Hunt fired and his ball struck Johnson in the temple, not penetrating, but lodging under the skin after traversing to the center of the forehead. The shooting continued until their pistols were unloaded, Johnson's shots being harmless, but two of Hunt's taking effect in his opponent's body; one ball went through the front part of the abdomen, and the other entered the side and lodged in the intestines. Hunt's last two caps missed fire, upon which he closed on his antagonist, who drew his sword cane, cut Hunt slightly on the shoulder, but inflicted a severe and somewhat dangerous wound in the side. Several blows were struck with the pistols before the combatants were separated.

The Bulletin also notices an affray on Saturday night, in which Wm. A. Shropshire was shot by Dr. John Meux.

The steamship Granada has arrived at New York with Havana advices to the 24th ult. She brought \$356,358 in specie. It was thought that the Quaker City would take a large amount of specie for New York. The money crisis in the city of Havana had caused government to issue a decree ordering an examination to be made as to the solvency and capital of all the newly formed joint stock speculation concerns on the island. Sugar had declined in price, and trade generally was dull. There were no freights for American vessels in port. The reports of the sugar crop were favorable. Col. Blythe, the United States Consul General, had returned to his post. The testimonials from the passengers of the Illinois had been presented to the Spanish naval officers for whom they were designed. A large cargo of slaves had been landed in a starving condition.

By way of Havana we have news from San Jose, Costa Rica, to the 23d September—twenty days later than previous accounts. Gen. Canas had left the capital on a diplomatic mission to Nicaragua. It is evident that the relations subsisting between Costa Rica and Nicaragua are anything but cordial, and it is announced as very probable that the two old parties in the latter country would soon again be arrayed in arms against each other.

THE SAILING OF THE ADRIATIC.—A commission appointed to examine the engines of the Adriatic have reported thereon that the ship will be ready to make trial of her full capacities in two weeks at furthest. The plug-valve and Sicilies cut-off have both been abandoned, and the old-fashioned balance-valve retained.

The Citizen Guards, under command of Lieut. Casseday—Capt. Pennebaker being absent from the city—passed our office Saturday night, moving with the precision of veterans. We understand that they will parade in full dress uniform next Saturday night.

We are indebted to our excellent friend M. M. Green, Esq., of Hayes, Craig, & Co., for New York and other Eastern papers in advance of the mail. Mr. Green has just returned from the East, and will now be found at the headquarters of hat and cap dom as of yore.

HOG CHOLERA.—We are glad to learn that this disease is attracting the attention of the medical faculty. We are requested by a member of the faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine to ask any farmer living near the city, who may have any cases among his hogs, to leave his address at the college.

Our exchanges from the interior of New York are filled with accounts of great damage done by a freshet in the Hudson river last week. At Albany the water was nearly three feet deep in Maiden Lane street.

The Hon. Thos. F. Marshall, we understand, brought his series of Discourses on the Philosophy of History abruptly to a close on Saturday night. We were not present on the occasion.

Gov. Ligon, of Maryland, it will be seen from a dispatch, has withdrawn his proclamation declaring the city of Baltimore under martial law, and calling out the military.

Among the strangers in Paris October 15, was P. R. Smith, M. D., of Kentucky.

The New Orleans papers announce the death of Richard Relf, Esq., an old citizen and cashier of the Louisiana State Bank.

FROM MEXICO.—The steamship Tennessee, at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, brought \$249,355 50 in specie. A new cabinet has been appointed.

The appointments, if we are to believe the papers, would seem to be more a matter of form than anything else—a sort of concession to the actual state of things. Indeed, we are informed by the Siglo, that a number of representatives had waited upon the President and assured him that nothing could be done towards conferring on him the extraordinary powers he asked till a new cabinet was installed. And whether, in any case, these extraordinary powers will be conferred was, at last accounts from the capital, uncertain. The old rumors of the probable retirement of the President, and his succession by Juarez, were, in consequence, life again, with what probability, if any, we have not here the means of determining.

The last news from the Indian war of the South was that Alvarez had routed the rebels, at Chulapa, with terrible slaughter.

The political war in Yucatan has made but little progress since our last; that of races, however, had broken out with increased violence. The village of Tekah had been the scene of a dreadful conflict, in which two hundred of the inhabitants perished. Campechy, Laguna, and the whole coast in the possession of the revolutionists were quiet.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes under date of the 15th:

All Americans here are deeply interested in the home financial crisis. Many pleasure travellers are afraid to stay abroad lest remittances give out; others are afraid to go home and find themselves ruined. If we are not in a crisis here, we are approaching something curiously like it. Not only the fancy Credit Mobilier, but stocks that have enjoyed a solid credit, are tumbling.

The raising of the rate of discount by the Bank of England to 7 per cent., with threatening rumor that it will go up to 8, and the consequent raising of the rate by the Bank of France from 5½ to 6, and yesterday to 6½, creates serious alarm. High financial authorities declare that many business houses here are standing only by indulgent forbearance; another turn of the screw, and the indulgent friends must let them tumble to their doom.

Henry C. Carey, the political economist, left here last week for England. He sails next week in the Arago from Southampton. Will the Pennsylvanians honor their prophet?

[From this morning's Journal.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1, P. M.

Gov. Ligon has finally consented to withdraw his proclamation calling out the military and placing the city under martial law. Negotiations have been going on all day between a committee of citizens representing the Governor and Mayor, which terminated this evening in an announcement made by them jointly that they were authorized to state that the Governor being satisfied that arrangements had already been made by the Mayor for preserving the peace and securing an uninterrupted exercise of the right of suffrage, the military force will therefore not be made use of. The day passed without disturbance, though the streets in the vicinity of the Mayor's office and Barnum's hotel have been crowded all the afternoon by thousands awaiting the result of the negotiations.

QUINCY, Nov. 1, P. M.

The steamship India, now due with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 21st ult., has not yet been signalled from the telegraph at River de Loupe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, P. M.

The steamer Star of the West from Aspinwall with the California mail of the 5th ult. is not considered due here before Tuesday.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.

The Governor still adheres to his proclamation. The officers of the volunteer companies report that the men nearly all refuse duty, except under the orders of the Mayor. Out of 30 companies not more than 200 men consent to serve. A large number of citizens have been served with a notice of enrollment, but most of them declare their determination to pay no attention to the order. We have heard many Democrats to-day declare the whole matter a farce. A committee consisting of two prominent citizens are now consulting with the Governor, urging the withdrawal of his proclamation. Two pieces of cannon were taken out of the armory of the Junior Artillery during last night; one was subsequently captured by the police, but the other is still missing. The feeling against the Governor for his action in the matter is still very great. The Mayor and his police have had much difficulty to preserve the peace.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

A private dispatch from Lawrence, K. T., says Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton were obliged to leave Leecompton on account of the threats of the ultras, and are now at Benicia. Sheriff Walker with a posse of his men is with the Governor. A special messenger was sent for Col. Sumner's command. A document was circulated in Lawrence inviting Walker to come to that place, and pledging the protection of its citizens.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The steamships North Star and Jason, for Southampton and Bremen, and the Edinburgh, for Glasgow, sailed to-day. The North Star took 91, the Jason 132, and the Edinburgh 186 passengers. No specie.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

It is now ascertained, on specific grounds, that the report which was last night prevalent in unusually reliable and well-informed circles of the intention on the part of the administration to remove Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, are without the least foundation; nor is there any reason to believe that either intends to resign. The last dates from either have only come down to the 10th of October.

It is due to Gov Ligon to say that the application for the contingent use of the Federal forces at the Baltimore elections was made by a committee from that city. His name was not mentioned in the dispatch to the associated press.

The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Havana with dates to the 28th. She brings \$450,000 in specie.

The Star of the West has not yet arrived.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

Money quiet but cheerful; the stronger banks are gradually extending their discounts and the weaker ones preparing to follow. There has been considerable additions made during the week to the specie aggregate. Rates in the streets are easier. Specie dull of sale, one per cent. premium. Foreign exchange firmer, small sales at 7½ per cent. Business at the clearing house to-day footed up \$9,287,000. The aggregate sales for the week at the stock board is upwards of \$5,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 were for cash. Prices were irregular at the first board but chiefly higher. There was a further advance in most stocks at the second board with large sales.

RICHMOND, Oct. 31.

Governor Wise has sent three thousand muskets to Baltimore in compliance with Governor Ligon's request.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 31.

The Montgomery mail of Thursday announces the prevalence of killing frost in that neighborhood.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 31, P. M.

River six foot two inches by the fair mark and falling. Weather cloudy. Mercury 48.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31, P. M.

The river has fallen 5 inches since last evening. Weather cloudy.

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 2, 1857.

THE GADSDEN PURCHASE.—The Gadsden purchase, south of the Gila and terminating on the Colorado, in the west, contains upward of twenty-three millions of acres. By the sixth article of the treaty by which we acquired that territory, concluded in 1853, ratified in June, 1854, it was provided that no grants within the acquired territory bearing date subsequent to the 25th of September, 1853, when our minister proposed to Mexico to terminate the question of boundary to the Mesilla Valley, would be considered valid, nor indeed any grant made previously, unless the same had been located and recorded in the archives of New Mexico. The act of Congress of 22d July, 1854, establishing the surveyor general's office in New Mexico, defines the duties of that officer, and requires him to examine and report upon the merits of the claims under the laws of Spain and Mexico, originating before the cession by treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. By act of Congress of 4th of August, 1854, it is declared that the territory acquired by the Gadsden treaty should be incorporated in New Mexico, and subject to the laws of that territory. It follows, therefore, that the political jurisdiction of New Mexico is complete over its whole surface, both under the old treaty and the last one.

This is an item of importance in connection with the question of claims to gold and silver mines in Arizona—the Gadsden purchase; and for this reason: No claims could be filed for examination and adjudication by the surveyor general, unless the statutes placed them within his surveying jurisdiction.

HOMICIDE BY A BOY.—At Montreal, in August last, an inquest was held upon the body of Alexis Guay, aged about ten years, who was killed, during the month of August, by the discharge of a gun, and relative to whose death a verdict of homicide by misadventure had been returned, at an inquiry instituted by the local authorities. It appears that previous to the date of the fatal occurrence, the 14th of August, a lad named Francois Savard, having been compelled to make way with a vicious dog which had bitten Guay, was heard to vow vengeance against the deceased. On the day named he went to the residence of Guay's father, took up a gun which he found there, and, though informed it was loaded, kept hold of it. A little girl, the sister of the deceased, and the only person in at the time, seeing that Savard had actually ascertained the gun was charged, and yet continued to handle it carelessly, fled in fright from the house. She had not gone many yards when she heard a shot fired, and returning saw her brother mortally wounded, and Savard busily occupied in replacing the gun where he had found it. Deceased lingered but for a short time. A jury of inquest returned a verdict of manslaughter against the boy, who has been committed for trial.

RAILROAD BUSINESS.—Railroad men in all parts of the country concur that their business is seriously affected by the hard times. Freight rates are very light, and the number of passengers is much lighter than heretofore. On the Central Railroad, New York, there has been a large decrease in the amount of freight, the receipts having fallen off nearly two-thirds. On the Camden and Amboy Railroad, through freights to the South and West, of dry goods and merchandize, had fallen off during the month of October, as compared with the three weeks of the same month last year, about 20 per cent. The freights inward, for the first fifteen days of October, have fallen off about 15 per cent.

CRIME IN PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 15, 1857.

If London has its exciting murder, Paris has its singular one. A young man of the age of three years and a half, having been contrived the other day by the cook of the family, a woman of 45, walked into the kitchen, seized a sharp-pointed knife, and, approaching the woman, who was sitting down, plunged the knife into her with such force, in the region of the heart, as to attain that organ and arrest its action almost instantaneously! It will be a curious spectacle, the trial of this precocious little monster. While the President addresses him the usual words, "Prisoner, rise up. Your name? Your age? Your profession? You are going to hear the reading of the indictment." There is danger that the *gamin* may amuse himself whistling the air, the *Sire de Franc-Bolsy*, in which case he will be threatened with the law of September, which excludes his presence from the court! The journal which reports this case mentions also another, the murder of a shepherd boy by a young girl of seventeen "because he plagued her."

The week has brought before the courts of justice a sister of Verger, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris. Three or four years ago, this girl, then quite young, was working with a milliner, where she made the acquaintance, by a *ruse*, with a Brazilian residing in Paris. Her mistress, who was hired by the Brazilian as an accomplice, sent the girl to his rooms with a letter. Once there, he shut her up, and did not allow her to leave the house until he had accomplished her ruin. She became his mistress, and they lived together, with her mother's consent, until the assassination of the Archbishop, last January, when the Brazilian declared that he would no longer have any connection with such a family, and they separated. Two children were the fruit of this connection, and the suit is one brought by the father to obtain possession of the children. Letters were shown by the lover, written to him by his mistress since the separation, which showed a fearful character of violence and depravity on her part; and on this ground the father claimed her unfit to take care of the children. But the court took into consideration that he had been the probable cause of this depravity, and gave one child to each parent.

Here is a fact exceedingly French. The great dry goods store under the Hotel du Louvre announces, in the editorial column of a journal, that an order has been issued in that store that hereafter the clerks who show ladies up stairs will in variably precede instead of follow them.

A friend told me a day or two ago a good anecdote on Philip Ricord, the distinguished surgeon of the Hospital du Midi. Ricord was sitting in one of the orchestra stalls at the Grand Opera—it is not often he gets time to go there—and all at once when the house was still, and in the midst of one of the songs of the principal barytone, he commenced cheering in the most approved style. Everybody looked at Ricord, but did not understand. As the singer grew warm and commenced gesticulating with violence, Ricord's enthusiasm augmented, and other gentlemen at his side, feeling the infection, followed his example and applauded also. Ricord, turning around, briskly wanted to know what they were applauding for. "To tell you the truth, sir," was the reply, "it was partly from your example." "But you didn't know why I applauded?" replied Ricord. "I was applauding the marvellous effects of the Iodide of Potassium!" The singer was one of Ricord's patients, who had a stiff elbow joint, for which he had been for some time taking this remedy, and it was when Ricord saw the arm unbend itself in the gesticulations of the singer, that he broke out into such enthusiasm. His neighbors remained silent for the rest of the evening.

A CAPITAL SENTIMENT.—At a recent railroad festival at Cleveland, in honor of Mr. John Durand, Superintendent of the C. & P. Railroad, Mr. G. A. Benedict, of the Herald, gave the following pleasant conceit:

Our Mothers—The only faithful tenders who never misspelled a switch.

THE CAMEL EXPERIMENT.—The latest advice received concerning the progress and promise of the camel experiment of the government in its military operations on the frontier continue to confirm the highest hopes of its friends. From the day the animals were landed on the coast of Texas to this hour the experiment has proved an eminently successful one, until the experience had with them as beasts of burden has been such that all concerned in their management and use are unanimously of opinion that they suit, as beasts of burden, the requirements of our great western plains as well as those of Asia and Africa.

SUSPENDED.—The directors of the North Carolina State Bank held a meeting on Tuesday last and determined to suspend specie payment.

INTERESTING BANK STATISTICS.—The following is a statement of the condition and the number of the banks in the United States during the last three financial revolutions:

	1857.	1847.	1837.
Number.....	788	715	1,416
Circulation.....	\$149,385,840	\$105,529,766	\$24,778,823
Specie.....	\$7,913,540	\$5,132,516	\$6,219,308
Outstanding debts.....	\$25,115,702	\$10,283,345	\$64,456,887
Capital.....	\$290,772,091	\$263,970,622	\$70,843,274

THE SAINTS MEAN TO FIGHT.—The Fort Laramie correspondent of the New York Tribune furnishes some interesting particulars in regard to the mission of Capt. Van Vleet, of Gen. Harney's staff, who, it will be remembered, was detached by the General, at the beginning of August, to proceed to Utah to gather necessary information concerning the disposition of the inhabitants, the geography of the route to the Territory, the condition of the crops, &c., and to report to headquarters. He returns with news which perhaps justifies inferences that the Utah complication will present in history the most prominent feature of the administration of Mr. Buchanan. The expression of a determination to resist the entrance of the newly appointed officials, and the United States army into Utah, is unanimous among the people of the Territory. When they were reminded of the certainty that in case their resistance one year should be effectual, a force would be dispatched to Utah the next against which twice their population in arms would strive in vain to close the passage, they replied that they had considered all that, and that when such a force had stormed those passes, they would enter a valley in which not one shrub would be green, nor one stone would remain upon another. They took pains to show him their gardens and vineyards, their harvest, barns, houses, and live stock, and contrasted their present prosperity with such a scene of desolation. Their object now, they said, was to gain time to enable the National Government to retrace its steps, and they intend to present their case to Congress through their delegate, Dr. Bernhisel, who accompanied Capt. Van Vleet on his departure, and is now in his camp. It was at one period his determination not to proceed to Washington this winter, but that was reconsidered.

They said that they would regard the entrance of the troops as the beginning of a repetition of their sufferings at Kirtland, Independence, and Nauvoo; that they had learned a lesson from experience, and would now meet aggression at the start, and resist the wedge before it should enter the wood; if they could not keep the troops out this year they would sacrifice all for their religion, take to the mountains, and fight a war of glory and extermination. Brigham Young remarked repeatedly that this was the most glorious era of his faith, and that a happier day never dawned on Mormonism than that on which the advance of the troops was ordered, for the more his church was persecuted the more it would thrive.

On Sunday, September 13, Captain Van Vleet was asked to attend religious services in the Bowery, and was escorted to a prominent seat upon the platform, and invited to make an address, which invitation he declined. By counting the number of persons upon certain tiers of benches he estimated the audience to exceed 4,500. After some remarks by Heber C. Kimball, a discourse was delivered by Elder John Taylor, formerly the editor of the Mormon, the newspaper organ of the Church in New York city. At the close Mr. Taylor called the attention of the people to the Captain, and alluded to his business in the city, recounted the substance of his conversations, and said that he would make a request in order that Captain Van Vleet might learn that he had been made acquainted with the determination of the whole people; he would ask that all those present who were willing to raze their houses, burn their crops, pull down what they had passed ten years in building up, make their beautiful valley a desert, and retreat to the mountains, in case the troops should force an entrance, would rise; and the audience without exception rose to their feet, and remained standing long enough to enable him to see that they were absolutely unanimous.

During the previous proceedings, in order to answer practically an inquiry by the Captain concerning the proportion of foreigners present to native-born and natural citizens, Mr. Taylor requested all present who belonged to the two latter classes to raise their hands, and about three-fourths of the audience complied.

The Captain confirms the fact of the concentration of the population of Utah in Salt Lake Valley by the abandonment of the remotest settlements, and he estimates the force the Mormons can set in the field at between five and six thousand. They have abandoned the cobble-stone fortification at Fort Bridger, and the men employed there have fallen back about twenty miles to a redoubt called Fort Supply. He was also given to understand that they intend to recall their missionaries from the States, but not from foreign countries.

With regard to divisions in the Mormon community, he satisfied himself that there does indeed exist in certain quarters a dislike of the present authorities of the Church, but he is also satisfied that it is in such subjection that nothing less than the presence of a commanding Gentile force will enable it to develop itself.

A review of about 500 troops of the Nauvoo Legion was held in his presence. The arms and uniforms of the officers were homogenous, but the rank and file were as eccentric in equipment as down-east militia in a shirt-tail muster. A number of the little boys marched in the companies carrying wooden guns. Capt. Van Vleet states that there is no powder mill, to his knowledge, in the Territory, although there is a manufactory of fire-arms. With regard to provisions, Brigham Young told him that the Mormons had a three years' supply on hand to take with them to the mountains.

CREDIT MOBILIER SWINDLERS IN PARIS.—A man bearing the ominous name of Carpentier, the managing director and principal conceiver of the "General Society of Algerian Credit," was yesterday convicted of swindling, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. An accomplice, named Lambert de Roisy, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. It appeared that they were both men of straw, and while starting the General Society of Credit for Algeria without any capital whatever, had contrived in a most ingenious way to obtain credit for themselves. Numerous victims of their frauds gave evidence. Amongst the witnesses was Mlle Roberts, a girl who can scarcely read and write, who, nevertheless, had amassed the considerable sum of 60,000 francs by gambling at the Bourse. Some surprise was expressed by the Court at the fact of a person in her humble condition having so much money. She naively explained having saved a little and received a present from a respectable friend. She had accumulated her capital by buying and selling at the Bourse, going invariably upon the principle of buying securities when they were cheap and selling them when they were dear. How many old hands would be glad to learn Mlle Roberts' secret! It came to pass that she had on a day realized a large sale of Credit Mobilier shares, and was coming away from the Bourse with 60,000 francs, her whole fortune in her pocket, she fell in with Carpentier and de Roisy, who so vaunted the merits of Algerian credit, that they extracted from her the whole of her treasure. This seems to have been the greatest haul they ever made, for immediately afterwards they left a very poor lodging, and lived luxuriously in a handsomely furnished house. Poor Mlle Roberts will never see a fraction of her 60,000.—*London Chronicle*, Oct. 15.

A CALIFORNIA BULL FIGHT.—We copy the following amusing description of a bull fight, with which the native Californians recently celebrated *la fiesta de San Lorenzo*, from the Alameda County Gazette:

Senor Toro, with a bellow of defiance, takes his stand in the center, pawing the ground, and waiting with head lowered, the approach of the enemy.

Round 1. Enter un hombre, with blanket in hand with which to blind the enemy. Toro shakes his head and thunders forth his note of defiance. With bloodshot eye and streaming nostrils he rushes at the foe; the blanket is thrown, but falls wide of the mark—when the saying that a "stern chase is a long chase," was certainly not verified, for the poor hombre was quickly caught in the rear and elevated, when a display of ground and lofty tumbling took place, which has seldom been surpassed. Toro, with a hopping leg, he makes his inglorious exit through a hole in the fence. Loud shouts and cries went up from a thousand voices for the success of the favorite, for, strange as it may appear, Mr. Toro was the favorite throughout the fight.

Round 2.—Toro came up to the scratch as fresh as ever, the odds decidedly in his favor, when un caballero, desirous of renown, approached upon his prancing charger, trailing a blanket and inviting an attack. Nor was he called upon to wait—like the rush of a thunderbolt fresh from the hand of Jove came the shock, and horse and horseman together rolled in the dust of the arena.

Round 3. Enter the Achilles of the ring, brimfull of wrath and bad whiskey, and scarce had advanced five paces from the barrier, when the bull was upon him, struck him upon the invulnerable "seat of honor," and pitched him incontinently into the fence, where, sticking fast between the rails, he presented a beautiful mark for bull number two, which was administered with great precision, sending him through the fence into the laps of the admiring señoritas, where we left him to recover his wind, which must have been sadly damaged.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.]
A U. S. NAVAL APPRENTICE BOY'S EXPERIENCE.
U. S. SHIP CONSTELLATION,
Genoa, Oct. 6th, 1857.

I was formerly a Philadelphia boy, learning the carpenter trade, when I saw the advertisement in your columns for the shipping of boys for the service proposed by the former Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dolbin, and so I shipped. I was sent to New York, and thence to Norfolk, to join this ship. That was two years ago. Still, after two years' service, I don't know how to steer the ship, or yet make a splice, and some of my messmates cannot lay up their clews for their own hammocks. But they can play chequers, backgammon, dominoes, and other games, which is about all they can do. In the morning all hands are called about half-past four o'clock. They scrub the deck and wash themselves, and then muster on the quarter-deck, with comb hanging from the neck like so many pauper children. They are then inspected by the officer who has charge of the deck. He runs them aloft two or three times "for the good of their health," as the doctor says, and then they can resume their games till called on to tend the sides, to take off cap and make a bow to some foreign dignitary when they visit the ship, or else to oil or scrub copper, clean brass work, &c. All the drudgery of the ship comes on the naval apprentices. Whose fault is this? Some will loudly exclaim, "Your own!" How is it that we have no one to teach us our proper duties? It is the boatswain's place, but he will cry, "I have got the ship to look after, and that takes all my time; so go forward on the forecastle and get some of the men to show you."

If you go to them, it's "go to the devil—I'm not paid for learning you." So you are kicked from breakfast to dinner, and from dinner to supper. I have not learned one thing essential to seamanship the whole time I have been shipped. If we had been instructed we would be as good as any seaman on board of our ship. This was promised us when we shipped, but the public can see for themselves how that promise has been kept. To be sure we all have been rated to the first class out of third class, and before we get home we all expect to be rated able seamen, when we know no more about seamanship than it knows about us. What will the majority of us do then? One half of the boys in the ship can neither read nor write, and we were promised schooling, but have received none; and I am sure we can't reship as apprentices after we are discharged, neither can we ship as a musician, as they ship no one but a "dago" or a Mahone, with which the ship is full. If any boy was worth anything when he shipped it will just be the reverse when he gets home.

FORGERIES AND EXTENSIVE ISSUE OF COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—George Cowee, clerk and accountant, Edward P. Price, a well-known prize-fighter, and Jacob Stanton, keeper of a hotel in Portland street, were arrested on Wednesday last, at Boston, on charges with being implicated in the issue of forged bills of various denominations of New England banks. The notes upon which these forgeries were made were bills from the genuine plates which had been stolen, without signature of course, of the presidents or secretaries from the New England Bank Note Co. This theft was noticed some weeks ago, and some attempts made to deny it. It is now supposed that some 200,000 of these false notes, genuine bills with forged signatures, have been put in circulation principally in Maine and New York. They are of denominations of 20's, 50's, 100's, and 500. The efforts made to detect the perpetrators of the theft were unsuccessful up to Wednesday last, when an arrest of George R. Cowee to answer a charge of forging the signature of Morrell & Co., his employers, to a check for \$700, on which he obtained the money, led by his confessions to the arrest of Price and Stanton.

Cowee, until some six months since, was in the employ of the well known mercantile house of Jas. M. Beebe & Co., as principal auditor of bills and accounts, but became addicted to gambling and profligate habits. It seems he was discharged by that firm for appropriating the proceeds of \$300 worth of goods to his own use, which, when detected, he confessed he had lost in gambling. Yet he was permitted to leave without exposure, and was engaged subsequently by Messrs. Morrell & Sons, by whom the utmost confidence was reposed in his integrity. Some weeks since he forged the signature of the firm to a check of \$250 on the Blackstone Bank and obtained the money. A few days afterwards he met one of the firm, told him he had forged the check, got the money, played it at a faro bank and won, and at the same time paid him the \$250, which he received and nothing was said about the transaction. Subsequently he forged a check for \$700 upon the firm, got the money, played it at the faro bank, and lost, and this time was arrested. The week previous, Cowee had presented two forged notes at the Blackstone Bank for discount, but they were refused. On Cowee being taken into custody, he made disclosures implicating Price and Stanton in the unsigned notes referred to, and the whole party have been committed, in default of bail, to answer the various charges against them. Cowee is respectably connected; a brother, residing at Albany, N. Y., is said to be very wealthy.

Shaving Notes Without any Capital.—In the course of the trial in the supreme court, yesterday, of the case of Luke Green against Peleg W. Gardner, Mr. Thomas A. Doyle testified that while he was cashier of the Grocers and Producers' Bank, one of the directors of that bank, now deceased, was in the habit of buying paper of the bill brokers, giving his check therefor, payable some days ahead, and, before it came due, would get the same discounted to pay his check. Sharper practices than this was never sworn to in a court of law. Men frequently transact a large business without capital; but we never before heard of a man shaving notes without money.

Notables at Sing Sing.—The New York Express says Huntington, the forger, is keeping the books for the contractor of the cabinet shop. He professed to be contented to serve out his term, but names several New Yorkers who deserve (he thinks) the State prison as much as he. Mrs. Robinson, the "veiled murderess," has an inviolable, affected, sly smile for male visitors to the prison, but will not be seen by females, if she can avoid it. At first she gave much trouble, but is now tractable.

Town Talk.—"Good morning, Jones. How does the world use you?" "It uses me up, thank you." [Ezra.]—*N. Y. Mirror*.

\$30,000! DRY GOODS!

At Retail for Cash!

AT AND BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.

Owing to the great derangement of currency and business, we have determined upon offering AT RETAIL FOR CASH their large and magnificent stock of

CRUTCHER & MILLER,

Importers and Jobbers of

SILK and FANCY GOODS,

MAIN STREET.

Have determined upon offering AT RETAIL FOR CASH their large and magnificent stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS FOR 30 DAYS,

and for this purpose have taken the new store-room under

Jefferson street,

TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTH.

AND WILL OPEN ON

Monday, the 2d day of November,

2,000 YDS BLACK and FANCY SILKS;

5,000 YDS RICH FANCY DE LAINES;

3,000 YDS RICH PRINTED FRENCH MERINOES;

1,000 YDS RICH PLAIN FRENCH MERINOES;

2,000 YDS PLAIN COBURGS;

1,000 YDS NEW STYLE BAYADERE PLAIDS;

1,000 YDS NEW STYLE CASHMERE PLAIDS;

1,000 YDS SILK STRIPED POPLINS;

Together with a great variety of

FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, AND CLOAKS,

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLACK

CLOAKING, VELVETS, LINENS, JACONETS,

CAMBRICS, BOMBASINES, ALPACAS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

The Money of all Solvent Banks will be received. Only one price.

Store will open at 9 and close at 5 o'clock.

Millinery Goods.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE

OF THE WELL-KNOWN MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MAD. A. JONES, 108 Fourth st.

For the present, this stock of superior

millinery will be offered at private sale, and the material manufactured as heretofore under the care of Mad. Jones. Bonnets, Head-Dresses, &c., made and trimmed and the Fancy Goods sold at cost and less than cost, as all must be sold to close the concern.

Assignee of E. F. & Mad. A. Jones.

For information in regard to sale of Stock, Fixtures, and Lease, inquire of the undersigned, at the store of Brannin & Thatcher, 423 Main street.

Boarding Wanted.

BOARDING in a genteel private family, in a central part of the city, for a small family. Address A. R., drawer No. 15, Louisville P. O.

MODES DE PARIS.

MADAME A. JONES,

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

Would respectfully announce to her

customers of the city and its vicinity, that, having just returned from

the North with the largest and most complete assortment of

PARISIAN MILLINERY GOODS,

which for richness of material and elegance of style cannot be excelled, she will be prepared to offer for their inspection an elegant selection of

FALL DRESS HATS,

Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Flower Garniture de Robes, Veilings, Head-Dresses, Collarings, Dress Caps, with a large variety of fine Featherings, Plumes, &c.

Madame A. J., having spared neither pains nor expense in her endeavors to select an elegant stock, feels assured that her present will surpass all her previous efforts to please the most refined taste.

All orders faithfully and promptly filled and on reasonable terms.

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for thirty years, and for the last four in this city, has removed his Dispensary to next door to Walker's Exchange, Third street, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitution.

STRUCTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, great derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

Persons afflicted with this disease will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of incontinence and self-abuse, and the consequent loss of the subject under the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons afflicted, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases.

Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he has moved to the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times.

JNO. H. HOWE.

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

A. SUMNER & CO.,

No. 101 Fourth st.,

Between Market and Jefferson Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

June 2 1857

NOTICE—TENNESSEE MONEY.—The notes of the following banks will be received at the store of G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, at par in exchange for goods at greatly reduced prices: Bank of Tennessee, Union Bank, Planters' Bank, Merchants' Bank, Bank of Paris, Farmer's Bank, Bank of Commerce, Bank of the Union, Southern Bank, Exchange Bank, Northern Bank of Tennessee, Bank of America, Citizens' Bank, Bank of Middle Tennessee, Bank of Chattanooga, Commercial Bank, City Bank, Traders' Bank, and Buck's Bank. This house has a large and complete stock of fancy and staple dry goods, and we would recommend it to all persons in search of bargains and the latest styles of goods. Corner of Fourth and Market streets. n2 j&b

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—The winter course of lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine commences to-day. The introductory was delivered by Prof. Marshall before a large and intelligent audience on Saturday night. It was a chaste and elegant production, remarkable for its beauty of style and the numerous original and practical suggestions it contained. We shall take occasion hereafter to remark more at length concerning this able and valuable lecture.

We understand that an unusually large class of students has already matriculated at the Kentucky School, and the prospects of the institution are more flattering than ever before.

J. M. MOORE & CO.'S STEAM BAKERY.—Messrs. Moore & Co. some time ago established a branch of their Main street bakery on Fourth street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Parmelee. Messrs. Miller & German, two accommodating young men, have charge of the branch. They have on hand constantly a supply of steam bread, Graham bread, and brown bread, and also different kinds of crackers for the use of steamboats and of citizens.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.—The lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville will commence with a public introductory discourse by Prof. Palmer, this evening, at 7 o'clock. We are glad to learn that the extensive suites of apparatus purchased for the school during the past summer have arrived and been arranged in the apartments of the splendid new edifice. In inviting the public to hear the lecture of Prof. Palmer to-night, we venture to promise them a rich intellectual treat.

LOST.—A heavy round gold band bracelet. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Kentucky meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, to-morrow morning.

Stationery.

PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY, of all descriptions, for sale at reduced prices at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,

301 b 98 Third st.

CHESSMEN and BACKGAMMON-BOARDS, from one dollar up to six and ten dollars, for sale at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,

301 b 98 Third st.

Meadow Brook.

A NEW novel by Mrs. Holmes, author of "Lens Idylls," "Tempest and Sunshine," &c. Just received and for sale at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,

301 b 98 Third st.

State Bank of Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois Money

Will be taken in full for all debts due us, also in exchange for CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, SILVER, PLATED GOODS, LAMPS, GRAN-DOILES, WATERS, &c., at our lowest cash prices.

A. JAEGER & CO.,

Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

GENTS' SOFT HATS.—An extra article of Gents' Soft Felt Hats in store and for sale low by

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

455 Main st.

PRIME NEGRO BOOTS made to our order and sold by

EVENING BULLETIN.

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.—We announced the winning of a second race in England by an American horse, Mr. Ten Broeck's Belle having won the Bedford stakes at Newmarket, on the 11th inst. In regard to the Cesarewitch triumph and the future operations of American horses on the English turf, we copy the following paragraphs from *Peter's Spirit of the Times*:

There are now but two events in which our horses are to figure, before the English racing season closes, and these are, the Cambridge Handicap, to be run at Newmarket on the 27th Oct. (Thursday), and the Autumn Cup Handicap, to be run at Liverpool on the 1st November. In both of these races Mr. Ten Broeck's Belle is entered, and he has been withdrawn, through deficiency of condition, and Mr. Ten Broeck must content for them together. Both of these races are, however, for the first time, more than a rabbit worth being won by. We look, therefore, for the contest of the 27th with the deepest interest, and should Mr. Ten Broeck's Belle carry off the prize, or capture the Autumn Cup, at the Liverpool meeting, the exploit would be equal to any triumph that ever graced an English racing year.

The victory in the Cesarewitch, however, carries as through our campaign with honor, and, in respect to that, we endeavor to present ourselves, during the coming year, in such numbers and conditions as will insure in the respect which we failed to command this year.

As every body is very anxious to know whether Mr. Ten Broeck made himself whole by his winnings in the Cesarewitch, for the expense and losses of his spirited enterprise, we will state, that we have reliable information that he is very largely on the result, and that he not only reimbursed himself for all his outlay and mishaps, but is largely in excess. Without any special intention on the subject, however, all who know Mr. Ten Broeck would be sure of this result. He had lost the whole season through, and the Newmarket meeting afforded him his last and only chance for the season to get even. The withdrawal of Mr. Ten Broeck's Belle from the Cesarewitch, and the fact that he should not let slip the opportunity within his reach to redeem his unfortunate campaign, is a fact which, in the eyes of the public, makes him a rabbit worth being won by. He was sure to go a good length. The weights suited him, the mare was in fine condition, and all that was to be done, if he laid out a bare 1,000 pounds at the odds, he stands within the time of half a million of dollars. Although a great many have been laughing at him, he is now laughing at them, in the right time.

As there is much anxiety as to whether Mr. T. B. won one side of his great \$100,000 bet, by the victory of Princess on the 13th of Oct., we will state that he lost by the withdrawal of Mr. Ten Broeck's Belle from the Cesarewitch. Mr. T. B. was, however, commonly known as the "Lodestone" of the betting market, and it was to this effect, to wit: Mr. T. B. bet Mr. Ten Broeck \$100,000 against \$100 that Mr. Ten Broeck's Belle would win the Cesarewitch, and Princess the Cambridge Handicap, and the same bet was made by Mr. Ten Broeck with the first and second. This virtually was but one bet; and as the Cesarewitch depended in both cases upon Mr. Ten Broeck's Belle, it was a bet of \$100,000 on the one side, and \$100,000 on the other, that Mr. Ten Broeck's Belle would win the Cesarewitch, and Princess the Cambridge Handicap, and the same bet was made by Mr. Ten Broeck with the first and second.

The Indianapolis Journal of Saturday says, of hogs:

Dealers in pork are offering \$4.50 for hogs deliverable in season, on time, or \$4 cash; unless the money market improves, the cash transactions in hogs will be very limited here and in many other places.

[From the Harrisburg Herald of Thursday.]

ACCOUNT OF THE SHOOTING AFFAIR AT CHAMBERSBURG.—Our readers will recollect that some two or three years ago a great excitement was created in Pittsburgh by the announcement that a man named Isaac Craig had seduced a daughter of Chambersburg, Pa., who is both deaf and dumb.

Craig had married a daughter of Mr. McKibben, who was of a sickly character, and in her absence abroad to obtain relief, it was alleged the act was done; as might have been expected, the brothers of the lady whose character was thus ruined, were exceedingly indignant over the occurrence, and several attempts have been made at different times to take the life of the individual who is supposed to have been guilty of the disgraceful offense.

On Friday last week, one of the brothers, Joseph C., who has been abroad in California, for some years, and is one of the new members of Congress elect from that State, in company with another brother, Robert, who had just returned from a visit to his father at Chambersburg, where he has a country seat. They have remained there since that time.

On yesterday morning Craig passed through this place for Chambersburg, in company with his little boy, who he was taking to see his mother, with whom the husband is not living, and who resides with her father. It is said that he was not aware that the brothers McKibben were at that place, or he would have remained away.

The brothers did not hear of his arrival in the town until in the afternoon, just before the cars for this place started; and, learning he was to depart in the 2 o'clock train, they immediately started themselves and started to the railroad with the view of taking his life. When they arrived there they both walked along the platform of the depot, along which the cars stand, until they espied the object of their search, when Joseph jumped up to the door of the car, and Robert ran to the opposite end and each fired in at Craig.

The car was full of passengers, and it may well be supposed that the disturbance immediately created the wildest alarm amongst them. Some threw themselves down on the floor, others dodged behind the seats, others jumped out of the windows, and a general scene of excitement occurred.

The firing was continued by the brothers in this way for several rounds, but both seemed to be under so much excitement that they were unable to take direct aim, and Craig remained unharmed. As soon as he could do so, he extracted a revolver from the place it was confined, and fired it several times, each time taking aim at Joseph. There were some twelve or thirteen shots fired in the car.

Finding that he could do nothing in the car, Craig made for closer action with Joseph, when the latter started to run, and was followed by Craig, who then the other brother in the rear. During this race Craig fired several shots at Joseph, one taking effect in the arm and leg, and the other in the chest. Robert also fired several shots at Craig, one of which entered his back. During the melee Craig was also pierced in the groin by a ball.

The parties were separated after having chased one another around the depot building for some time, and endangering the lives of a great many persons in the vicinity. All the parties were armed with two pistols apiece. Craig is represented to have acted with the utmost coolness during the entire affair.

Craig did not at first feel any apprehensions from the wounds he had received, but after the train was in motion they became very painful, and he was obliged to be removed from the cars at Shippensburg, where he was placed under the medical charge of Dr. Stewart. McKibben brothers have since been indicted by the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, and placed under bonds.

We are informed that Craig has expressed himself at several times to persons who have visited him at Shippensburg, as gratified that the subject has been a matter of litigation, as it will afford him an opportunity to prove his innocence of the charges made against him.

He resides in Pittsburgh, where he is engaged in the lumber business, and is said to be a very intelligent man. The car in which the affair took place was very much riddled by pistol balls. The wounds of Craig have been pronounced not dangerous by his physician.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

HOSPITAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1857.

Patients remaining in Oct. 1st..... 51
Patients admitted during the month..... 43
Total..... 94
Of these were discharged..... 47
Died..... 45
Remaining in Nov. 1st..... 41

Total..... 94

Deaths..... 45

Births..... 2

W. A. HUNDLEY, Superintendent.

MARRIED.

At Hamilton, O., on the 29th September, 1857, by Rev. Mr. Kearny, BANCROFT SMITH, Esq., to Miss MARY D. daughter of the late Owen Daily, of Hamilton, Ky.

On the 23rd of October, by Rev. Jos. R. Hamilton, at the residence of B. A. Ford, Esq., near Watford, Mr. Marshall C. M. Ford, of Hamilton, Ky., to Miss MARGARET F. Ford, of Hamilton, Ky.

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THE MONEY MARKET.—There was a continued good feeling in the money market on Saturday.

The banks were more accommodating, and the advances from abroad are more favorable. Coin is flowing into the country from all parts—Europe, Havana, and Mexico. An arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz brings a quarter of a million of coin, and an arrival at New York from Havana brings \$350,000. Eastern exchange continues to range from 2 to 4 premium.

The Cincinnati Times of Saturday evening says:

Gold is easier, and sales were made this morning at 85¢ premium, but the general market rate and the local rate of exchange on New York is firm at about 85¢ premium, but some dealers are selling at 84¢.

Except the growing need for money, there is nothing new in the street, which remains rather quiet, although confidence is increasing so slowly, if at all, as to be hardly perceptible.

Colony & Hughes, of the firm of Smead, Collier, & Hughes, of the Citizens' Bank, have transferred all their claims as partners to Mr. Smead, who has made an assignment, with certain restrictions, to Mr. J. P. Kilbuck. This course has been taken by Mr. S. to preserve the integrity of his creditors, some of whom have instituted suit against the bank. Checks and certificates on the Citizens' Bank are quoted in the street at 75¢, with but few bids.

For checks on the Trust Co. 5¢ is offered, but the transactions in them are very limited. The continued delay of the Cincinnati Convention of the 1st inst. has made any exhibit of its condition regarded very unfavorably, and with no little indignation by the creditors.

The New York Independent of last week observes in reference to dry goods:

Many cargoes of goods have been returned to Europe, being the only remittance that could be made. There is a large retail cash business doing, which shows that there is a demand for money in some hands, which low cash prices draw out. The present day of low prices should be avoided, as when passed it will not return for a long while. The check to production and importation has been lowered for this, and now this, and now we look for a much higher range of prices for all articles. The season is now approaching its close. The fourth of November will be the last day of the dry goods season, and most of the goods have been provided or arranged for. We do not anticipate any increased difficulties.

Thursday's New York Tribune remarks:

We are glad to learn that the number of protests at the banks is considerably lessened and not entirely from the fact that renewals are being obtained. We find upon inquiry that the regular payment of notes at bank is much larger than is now generally supposed, and that, in this respect, the state of the mercantile community shows a marked improvement from last week. This is certainly a very favorable feature. Meantime, outside the banks there is still very little currency for paper, but such names as can be secured at rather more money be relieved, as it must be soon, and there can be no difficulty in forming an opinion as to the future course of prices. The latter are now kept down by the force of circumstances, having no counteraction with the demand for the latter.

We may expect a heavy foreign demand for our cereals. Public and private advices from the other side of the water indicate that the demand for wheat is increasing. This is a very important feature in favor of higher prices, the great deficiency in stocks on the Eastern seaboard. In New York the stock is not over one-half, and in the West it is not over one-third of the amount of the year.

Speaking of the future prospects of the bread-stuff market, the Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday says:

It has already been stated in this column that the market for breadstuffs has, in all probability, reached the lowest point of depression. This view has been greatly strengthened by recent developments. Notwithstanding the extraordinary pressure upon the market, the currency and exchange, we find prices working upward in New York. They fluctuate almost daily, but still the tendency is upward. Let this money price be relieved, as it must be soon, and there can be no difficulty in forming an opinion as to the future course of prices. The latter are now kept down by the force of circumstances, having no counteraction with the demand for the latter.

The St. Paul Advertiser says at the present time there is not less than \$600,000 of overdue and protested paper deposited by eastern creditors in the banks of that city; that the indebtedness in St. Paul, to banks alone, due or to become due in the next six months, is \$750,000 more; while the eastern indebtedness of the merchants and others to mature in the same period is \$1,200,000. That is, the city owes \$2,500,000, of which \$1,500,000 is due to the east. Other towns in the Territory are similarly involved.

The business men of Greenville, Ind., have felt the oppression of Cincinnati merchants and brokers in shaming the money which they offer in payment for goods at Cincinnati. They have held a meeting and made a suggestion in the following resolution:

Resolved, That an early meeting of the business men of the state be recommended to convene at Indianapolis, where object shall be to induce the wholesale merchants and business men of Cincinnati, to appoint an agent at their respective cities, with whom they shall deposit from time to time said agent returning the money in his hands to the respective banks of Indiana for Eastern exchange; the business men of the state to sign and ratify said convention, agreeing to purchase exchange of the banks of Indiana in lieu of sending or taking out currency to the East, as has been the case, and to be the practice of the business men of Cincinnati and the other points alluded to, allowing a fair rate of exchange.

NEW ORLEANS BANKS.—The official statements of these institutions, made out on the 24th, shows the following changes since the preceding week:

Decrease in short loans..... \$14,354
Increase in specie..... \$74,400
Decrease in circulation..... \$40,900
Decrease in deposits..... \$23,324
Increase in exchange..... \$1,000
Decrease in amount due discount banks..... \$117,013
Decrease in deposits proper..... \$166,216

The Picayune of the 25th says:

The returns, as will be perceived are favorable, as indicating increased strength on the part of the banks, but it will be noted that the Cincinnati banks have not yet been able to obtain the same amount of loans within the last fortnight has amounted to nearly two millions. To what extent this policy can be pursued without affecting the currency of the banks, and the amount of the loans, the policy of these institutions, is a question now in progress of solution. In the meanwhile, it is satisfactory to know that the ability of the banks to afford relief is on the increase, and if hitherto withheld from prudential consideration, ought not to be considered as inaugurating a system under which a policy of questionable propriety should be indefinitely perpetuated. Doubtless, however, the managers will take this important matter under immediate advisement, and if wise counsels prevail, they will not fail to respond partially at least to the pressing wants of the community. Outside it is well known that money cannot be had at any price, and hence the only reliance of the merchants is on the moneyed institutions.

NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.—The Grand and Minor Tournaments made decided steps in advance yesterday. In the former, Mr. Paulsen gained a hard fought victory from Dr. Raphael, when his opponent seemed to have won a game. The latter gentleman had conducted the contest in a most brilliant and determined manner, but a slight mistake on his part threw his advantage on the other side.

Dr. Raphael has added to his well earned reputation as a chess player, and has admirably represented the State of Kentucky throughout the tournament. He resigned the third game of the section last night, and to-day will commence playing with Mr. Lichtenhein, of New York, for the third or fourth prize.

Paul Morphy and Louis Paulsen have kept alongside each other throughout the tournament, never having lost a single game, and each of them having made one draw, both occurring in the third section. That which all the Congress so much desired has at length come to pass, viz: these two gentlemen battling for the first two prizes.

They commence this morning, and will play each day from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 11 P. M. The visitor must win five games from his opponent, and the winner is heretofore.

Messrs. Solomon and Homer, who are fighting for first or second prizes in the minor tournament, met each other last night, the result being a draw. Mr. Martin is the declared nominee of the fourth prize, and Col. Seabach, of the old Municipal Police, has carried off the third, beating the former gentleman three times by his once. Thus the Minor Tournament, which commenced a week after the principal one, will probably be concluded a week in advance of it.—N. Y. Tribune, 29th ult.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

The Central American question remains in statu quo. Advice have been received here from London that Sir William George Guesley, British Diplomatic Commissioner, is appointed to proceed to the Central American States, and will probably visit this city to confer with Lord Napier before proceeding to his post. Yrimari wants to be received as Nicaragua Minister; the Cabinet is waiting for the satisfactory information of the establishment of something like a regular government in Nicaragua; the British Minister is waiting to see what will turn up; and you may be assured that no step will be taken until a proper government is established in Nicaragua, as the Cabinet has no confidence whatever in the irregular, double-headed government now in power there.

I am happy to give you information, upon which you may entirely rely, in reference to the exact position of the administration upon the Kansas question. The general course pursued by Gov. Walker is fully endorsed by Mr. Buchanan, and will be sustained by him against all opposition, from whatever quarter it may come. This policy comprehends Gov. Walker's plan of submitting the State constitution for Kansas to the popular vote, as an indispensable prerequisite to the acceptance of the said constitution at Washington, for I have a most excellent reason for believing, should the Constitutional Kansas Convention adopt a proslavery constitution and send it up to Congress as the basis upon which to admit Kansas into the Union as a State, without referring it to the popular vote, that the administration will have it sent back again to be put to the judgment of the Kansas people.

The game of the fire-eaters is now to secure from the said convention the plan of sending their proslavery constitution, without further ceremony, to Washington, in the hope of reducing the administration to submission in the Senate; but, after the developments of the late Kansas election, the policy of Mr. Buchanan and Governor Walker will be omnipotent in both houses of Congress; and the fire-eaters will be speedily reduced to the precise test of an unconditional surrender or an open rebellion. In this view the Virginia Democracy are beginning, in mass meetings, to move for the administration, and to put Senator Hunter to the choice of his position, either inside or outside of the lines. He not surprised, if, before two months of this coming Congress shall have expired, you should find the fire-eaters, including Hunter, in a little intriguing sectional squad outside the limits of the Democratic party.

Major Van Vliet gives an amusing account of Brigham Young's bravado. Young made a speech to him, in which he recounted the prowess of Mormon arms, and threatening death and destruction to the American troops. He wished Major Van Vliet to reply, but he declined, saying speechmaking was not the object of his mission. He replied, however, in these words: "Governor Young, you have been honest in your expressions, and I will be the same. The troops we are sending to Utah are not sufficient to whit you. This I know very well. But you know equally well that if you resist these few, the government will send enough in the spring to annihilate you." "True," said Young, "but when that time arrives you will find Utah a waste, every house burned, and every tree felled. We shall send our provender to the mountains and retreat there. I will fire my own house if necessary." Brigham Young is known to be a great coward and braggart. Major Van Vliet had a long interview with the President last evening. He says Young is as well informed in relation to the government movements as any man in Washington.

MEMORANDA.—Steamer H. D. Newcomb left New Orleans on the 24th of October at 6 o'clock P. M. Boat in port to leave, Virginia, 23—met James Bullitt at Hard Times landing, 27—met Twichell at the head of 67 and lying alongside the Julia, which was sunk, having struck a log and sunk over her main deck in about 8 feet water—seems to have broken in two—no lives lost, 28—met Montgomery at Memphis; Highflyer at Fulton, 29—C. Heider around at Widow Meriwether's; Baltic at the foot of Wolf Island; Fashion at Mound City with the City of Hannibal in tow, 30—Woodford at Eliza's bar; Northern at Holt's bar. Lost 8 hours by fog. River falling fast. On down trip a man fell overboard at Island and was drowned; his name was Michael Garvin; he has a trunk at D. S. Benedict & Son's; we learned on our trip that his body was found at Memphis and was buried.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

OCTOBER 31

ARRIVALS.

J. W. Cheesman, Pitts. Empire City, St. Louis.
Telegraph No. 3, Cin. Emma D. Ann. Carr.
Cincinnati, Pitts. M. J. R. Pitts.
Rocket, Pitts. H. D. Newcomb, N. O.

DEPARTURES.

J. W. Cheesman, St. Louis, Emma D. Ann. Carr.
Telegraph No. 3, Cin. M. J. R. Pitts.
Gazel, Pitts. E. H. Fairchild, N. O.
Empire City, Pitts. Music, N. O.

ARRIVALS.

Superior, Cincinnati. John Gault, St. Louis.
R. F. S. Pittsburg. Melnotte, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES.

Superior, Cincinnati. Melnotte, Pittsburg.
R. F. S. New Orleans. Music, New Orleans.

RECEIPTS.

Per Hazel from Pittsburg—230 pkgs fish; Fonda & Morris 20 barrels sheeting, Light & heavy; 25 bales buckwheat flour, Howard & Co; 25 bales linseed oil, J. D. Jones; 25 bales cotton, Wilson & Smith; 25 bales cotton, S. Morris; 25 bales cotton, J. Case, do, Wright & Brindley; 25 bales sheeting, Curd; 150 pkgs iron, 84 bales do, 80 k uails, 100 pkgs wire, order.

Per H. D. Newcomb from New Orleans—20 sacks Oatmeal, 20 bales oranges, 54 crates Delaware, for reshipment to Cincinnati; 21 lbs oranges, Carman; 500 sacks salt, Hamilton; 10 bales oranges, Carman; 20 crates Oatmeal, 25 bales cotton, Wilson & Smith; 25 bales cotton, S. Morris; 25 bales cotton, J. Case, do, Wright & Brindley; 25 bales sheeting, Curd; 150 pkgs iron, 84 bales do, 80 k uails, 100 pkgs wire, order.

Per Superior from Cincinnati—225 bales paper, Du Ponts; 30 bales raisins, Davis; 20 do soap, Dutchen; 10 bales tobacco, 4 pkgs mde, Davis; 3 bales butter, Enoch; 12 do vin gear, McMechan; 7 bales fish, Sowder; 1 cask milk, Bashaw & Bond; 2 casks oil, Wilson & Smith; 2 casks oil, W. & C; 50 pkgs sheet iron, Belknap & Co; 25 crates Oatmeal, 25 bales cotton, Wilson & Smith; 25 bales cotton, S. Morris; 25 bales cotton, J. Case, do, Wright & Brindley; 25 bales sheeting, Curd; 150 pkgs iron, 84 bales do, 80 k uails, 100 pkgs wire, order.

Per J. C. Fremont from St. Louis—20 sacks seed, Pitkin & Bro; 30 pkgs raisins, Dupont; 3 do raisins, W. H. Stokes; 10 k uails, Curd; 25 bales sheeting, Curd; 1 cask, Glover & Co; 10 bales whiskey, Glazebrook.

Per Melnotte from St. Louis—11 bales cotton, Noek, W. & C; 30 pkgs raisins, Dupont; 3 do raisins, W. H. Stokes; 10 k uails, Curd; 25 bales sheeting, Curd; 1 cask, Glover & Co; 10 bales whiskey, Glazebrook.

Per R. F. S. from Pittsburg—230 pkgs fish, Fonda & Morris; 20 barrels sheeting, Light & heavy; 25 bales buckwheat flour, Howard & Co; 25 bales linseed oil, J. D. Jones; 25 bales cotton, Wilson & Smith; 25 bales cotton, S. Morris; 25 bales cotton, J. Case, do, Wright & Brindley; 25 bales sheeting, Curd; 150 pkgs iron, 84 bales do, 80 k uails, 100 pkgs wire, order.

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OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1857.

Present—Andrew Monroe, President, and all the members except Messrs. Gilliss and Pope.

On motion, the reading of the Journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen approving the Engineer's appropriation for the grading, bowldering, and curbing of Portland avenue from Fourth to Fifth street, J. W. Davis, assignee of H. H. Higdon, contractor, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District with leave to report.

When Mr. Weaver, from said committee, reported in favor of the adoption of the same, and the same was adopted.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen approving the Engineer's appropriation of the grading, bowldering, and curbing of Portland avenue from Fifth to Sixth street, J. W. Davis